Gloucestershire, and in Monmouthshire. Near Broomsberrow, where some very curious old Limes of the broad-leaved kind present themselves, is a place called *Linteredge*, no doubt from the Linden trees there, which is in fact the more common and proper appellation; and a parish called Linwood in Lincolnshire, where the small-leaved Linden is said to grow, is very likely derived from a similar fact. The paper was accompanied by six splendid drawings of old Limes observed in different places (from the pencil of Mr. Lees) who also sent the Society numerous species of the *Tilia*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH BIRDS.

Mr. Fellows, who has recently published a very interesting Journal of a tour he made last year in Asia Minor*, has communicated to us a list of the birds which he observed and shot during his tour, and a short notice of those which occur in the British Islands may not be unacceptable as an addition to our information regarding their geographical range.

Neophron percnopterus, Sw. *Falco rufipes*, Bechst. The most common Hawk in Asia Minor, building its nest under the roofs and sometimes even in the interior of houses.—*Accipiter fringillarius*, Will. Killed on the Highlands near Altius Tash.—*Noctua passerina*, Selby†. Shot at Ephesus in the Theatre, found commonly through Asia Minor and Greece.—*Lanius rufus*, L. *Collurio*, *Saxicola Cœnanthe*, *Sturnus vulgaris*, *Upupa Epops*,—*Sitta europea*. The name in Turkish signifies “Nut-Borer.”—*Cuculus canorus*. Seen on the mountains during the month of April and at no other time.—*Coracias garrula*. Common throughout the south and west parts of the country wherever the Magpie was not found, and never seen in the same district with that bird: falls through the air like a Tumbler Pigeon.—*Merops Apiaster*. Found in the south and west parts of the county; they utter a rich warbling “Chirp” when on the wing and generally fly rapidly and high in the air; they are often found among the turpentine firs, from which bees collect much honey, and are sometimes attracted to the valleys by the numerous apiaries of the peasantry.—

* This work has excited considerable attention from the discovery by Mr. Fellows of the extensive remains of many Greek towns, highly interesting to the antiquarian and the scholar.

† *N. passerina* of Selby, and most modern ornithologists, is *Ot. nudipes*, Nilsson, easily distinguished from the only British bird with which it can be confounded, the *Noctua Tengmalmi*, Selby, by its bare or thinly plumed toes. The true *N. passerina* has not yet been added to the British list.—Ed.

Columba Turtur, *Charadrius Hiaticula*, *Totanus hypoleucos*, *Glarcola pratincola*, shot at Xanthus, the "Partridge Snipe" of the Turks. — *Larus argentatus*, *Tadorna rutila*. These specimens are placed in the Museum of the Natural History Society at Nottingham.

ON THE GENERA *ÆGILOPS* AND *TRITICUM*.

From the extreme resemblance of the fruit of *Ægilops* with the grains of cultivated wheat, some botanists have supposed that the latter was merely an *Ægilops* modified by cultivation. M. Esprit Fabre having found some plants of *Ægilops triticoides* last year, in the environs of Agde, sowed the fruits of them in his garden, and obtained a plant in which the characters of *Ægilops* almost entirely disappeared to give place to those of *Triticum*. It is not yet quite a *Triticum*, nor is it an *Ægilops*. Next year M. Fabre intends to sow the grains he gathered this year, and to continue the observations he has begun.—*Comptes Rendus*, August 1839. No. 7.

ON THE ANIMAL NATURE OF THE *OSCILLATORIA*.

In a late Number of the 'Annals,' p. 70, we drew the attention of our readers to the problematical nature of the *Oscillatoria*; since then we have received the April number of the 'Annales des Sciences Naturelles,' in which Dr. Unger, in communicating the description of a new *Spirillum*, makes the following observation on the nature of these curious and interesting forms. I did not propose, says the learned Doctor, in making this communication to enter into a comparative examination of the *Oscillatoria*, but to combat a system, according to which the forms at present known ought to be necessarily referred to some vegetable genus, composed of elements certainly very heterogeneous. When Agardh, speaking of some *Oscillatoria** which move with the greatest ease, states that they have an articulated head which they move after the manner of a beak, he certainly by this points to an animal nature. The characters assigned by Agardh to the *Oscillatoria animalis* of Karlsbad are far more striking: according to his expressions, it does not oscillate; it has not the pendulum-like movement; but it crawls like a worm, and turns itself in every direction. It is also able to move itself freely in the water, differing thus from the others, which are only able to do this when they rest on the common substratum. *It moves the head, which is linguiform, as the mollusca move their tentacula*; in a word, animal movement cannot be denied them. Moreover, if we

* Ueber die gegen meine Ansichten in der Physiologie der Algen gemachten Einwürfe.—*Nova Acta Nat. Curios.* vol. xiv. part II. p. 756.

1839. "Geographical distribution of British birds." *Annals of natural history* 4, 213–214. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222933909512498>.

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